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BY L. [illegible] & E. T. BLUM,

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From the Spirit of the Age.

A THRILLING STORY.

AN O'ER TRUE TALE OF LOVE.

BY THE EDITRESS.

Amid the romantic scenery of the Appenine hills of Western North Carolina, there lived, at the time our story begins, two families, between whom there existed every dissimilarity, except that of virtuous honesty and open-hearted, generous hospitality. The one prided itself upon a noble ancestry, a princely domain and all the luxuries attendant upon wealth, education and an elevated position in society; while the other, though poor, was equally proud of a conscious honesty of principles, and the confidence and respect of their more mighty favored neighbors.

Upon a lofty eminence, stood the elegant mansion of of Mr. LeRoy, with its parks and meadows, its walks and groves, and all that was calculated to charm the eye and please its highly cultivated proprietor. His well-tilled acres spread out in vast magnificence upon the table land around, lent an additional charm to the grandeur of the scenery which nature had embellished with its proudest and most majestic handiwork.

In the contiguous valley quietly rested the unpretending homestead of Mr. Summerfield, one of nature's noblemen—a man of strict integrity, and though a "backwoodsman" in the fullest sense of that term, yet in no man's heart flowed more of the milk of human kindness, or who could more safely be relied upon as a firm, unflinching friend.

Between these two families there existed the strongest friendship, which finally ripened into the closest intimacy. For though the lordly retired merchant of immense wealth could count his worth by thousands multiplied, and the honest hearted Summerfield depended upon the mountain game, his small patch of ground for the support of his family, yet the merchant had learned that he "was a man for a' that," and honored and confided in him—and when the merchant princes of Charleston would visit the luxurious country seat of LeRoy, whom he would honor with sumptuous entertainments, Summerfield was always an invited guest, and shared the luxuries of his munificent banquets.—And many a thrilling story of daring adventure and hair-breadth escapes, in his encounters with the ferocious panther, the subtle bear, and the wild, swooping descent of the daring eagle, did he detail, to the infinite gratification of his auditors.

Between the female heads of these families there also existed a kind and friendly intimacy. Mrs. LeRoy, like her intelligent and sensible husband, regarded not the wealth and polish of an individual as only the true test of excellence of heart and character—she therefore esteemed Mrs. Summerfield as one worthy of her confidence and respect, and cheerfully recognized her as a neighbor and friend.

But as our story chiefly concerns others younger than those we have yet mentioned, we must hasten to its *denouement*.

Ella was an only daughter of the LeRoys, and was but ten years old when her parents, amply rewarded by industrious efforts, escaped from the miasmatic regions of Charleston and took up their residence at their "mountain home" in the salubrious clime of Western North Carolina—excelled then, as at the present time, by none on the green earth, for its magnificent scenery, fertile valleys, and intelligent, hospitable people.

Between her and Charles Summerfield, a few years her senior, and only son of her father's nearest neighbor, very naturally grew up a close intimacy and friendship. Ella and Charles were frequent companions—in her rambles through the forest or the meadowy lawn, in search of flowers, he was ever by her side—no wild honey suckle or jessamine clambered so toweringly and clingingly to the mountain crag but his daring could reach it for his embryo lover.—Accustomed to the games of the chase with his father, he was daring and successful; and many were the trophies he laid at her feet, the result of his skill with the rifle. On one occasion he succeeded in capturing without injury a beautiful fawn, and with joyous heart he proceeded to present it to her whose gratifications and happiness now seemed to engross every desire of his heart.

Thus passed five happy, brief—ah! how brief—years, in undisturbed and undisturbing pleasure to these youthful *friends*—for only as such had they, in the innocence of their hearts regarded each other. At length it was announced by her parents that in a few weeks Ella must leave her quiet home, with all its romantic loveliness; bid adieu to her parents and friends for a long twelve month, to enter a boarding school in the interior of South Carolina.

Oh! with what sadness and sorrow was this unwelcome intelligence received by Charles, and shall we not add, by Ella also? Yes—both sorrowed—they had so long enjoyed each other's company, that they both felt that to be separated was a misfortune to be lamented.

During the few remaining weeks that intervened previous to their departure, they were together more than usual; and ere its arrival Charles had whispered his tale of love into the gentle maiden's heart. He reminded her of the many hours they had passed together, pledged his undying affection for her, and begged an expression of regard from her in return.

Ella blushed with maiden modesty, but gave no response to the enthusiastic expressions of love which flowed like a stream of silver from the lips of Charles Summerfield. In vain he urged for one kind word around which his hopes might linger and play during her dreary absence. But he urged in vain—she listened silently and blushingly to his ardent protestations of love, apparently without awaking one responsive echo.

The evening of the day previous to the departure of Ella from her paternal mansion at length arrived, and Charles accompanied by his father and mother, paid them a visit to bid her farewell. That he might have an opportunity to whisper a few words into her ear, privately, he ardently hoped; and as "fortune ever favors the brave," this wish was gratified. Availing himself of a temporary absence of the elder ones from the room, he threw himself upon his knees before the idol of his affection and importuned for one fond token of remembrance—one kind smile of promise to play like a ray of sunlight upon the desert of his heart after he had bid her adieu.

"Oh, Ella! around whom cluster all my hopes of life and happiness here and hereafter—"

"Say not that sacreligious word, Charles," said Ella, placing her hand upon his lips—"Heaven is the only place of happiness hereafter, and Christ the only fruitful hope of joy there. Do not let me lead you into sin by usurping the place in your affections these alone should occupy. Do not deem me cold and unfeeling. You have aroused a tempest in my bosom to which I am a stranger, and which I feel I cannot quell. I dare not encourage that which may not be congenial to those to whom I owe my first and highest obedience; nor would I thoughtlessly give expressions to words which in my heart I may not fully comprehend. That I highly esteem you, you have had abundant proof, and that I may entertain a feeling which a warmer term would more properly convey—it may be. But, Charles, I would give no delusive hope; I would not raise hopes but to destroy them. Therefore, I pray you, press me no further, but leave me to the schoolings of time and my own heart, and if it be true to you Charles, then you shall find me no deceiver. Take this locket and keep it till called for by myself; and when I ask its return, then may you learn that I find it impossible to bestow upon you the treasure of an undivided and constant heart."

Charles seized the precious gift, and violently pressing a kiss upon the hand of the fair donor, and then upon the much prized souvenir, quietly resumed his seat as the sound of approaching footsteps admonished them of the return of their parents.

The next morning was a beautiful and bright April day—the birds were filling the woods with their rich notes, and all nature looked cheerful and gay. Charles could not resist the impulse to go and pay a final adieu to Ella, but arrived just in time to get a parting word.

Ella, accompanied by her father, took their departure in their family carriage, amid the tears of Mrs. LeRoy and all the household, with whom Ella was a great favorite.

Charles stood and gazed musingly and abstractedly down the avenue, long after the carriage had passed out of sight; when suddenly awaking from his reverie, he turned and walked slowly towards his own home. The shady wood did not look half so invitingly as before; the birds sang not so sweetly—his heart was heavy—Charles Summerfield was unhappy.

Thoughts of his last interview with Ella rushed into his mind—how he weighed and sifted every word she uttered—did they foreshadow hope or despair? A glance at the gift whispered some promise. Was his poverty a barrier to his acceptance? No, he dismissed *that* thought as unworthy of her. Where had she gone, and for what purpose? Then the thought occurred to him that intellectual wealth was what she had gone in quest of. Could she allude to his inferiority, his unfitness for the companion of a literary woman? It may be. If so, he determined to remove that obstacle; and we will leave in our [illegible] for the present to determine upon the [illegible] to effect it.

* * * * *

When last we parted, dear reader, we had just witnessed the separation of our two youthful lovers, Ella LeRoy and Charles Summerfield—the former to be the occupant of classic halls where learning and science and refinement were to be cultivated and gained by her; the latter left in his lonely retirement, to roam the wild forests and indulge in dreamy hopes of a distant day of meeting again with the idol of his heart. But Charles was unhappy—his former delightful sports afforded him no pleasure now—his mind was wholly occupied upon the absent loved one, and the cause of her temporary removal from the paternal mansion. And the thought would rush upon him—when Ella shall return, the cultivated, gifted, beautiful one, will she not look with pity, and reject her humble rustic mountain swain?

Such suggestions brooded upon the mind of Charles Summerfield, and many days had not elapsed ere his course was resolved upon. He, too, would turn his thoughts to the cultivation of his mind and seek to reap the rich harvest of literature and learning.

Having disclosed his purpose to his parents and gained their reluctant consent to his departure, we see him leave, "without script or purse" to seek means to obtain his high ambition.

* * * * *

Five years have elapsed, and Ella LeRoy is the gifted, flattered, beautiful woman and an *heiress!* During their long separation, a few brief, undecided letters had passed between herself and Charles, but the same indefinite position existed between them as on the evening when he offered her his whole heart—Her return to the beauteous scenery of her mountain home was announced, and he resolved upon a speedy visit to the loved place of his boyhood's sports and manly dreams.

It was in the gorgeous summer time, when all nature was rivalling itself in the grandeur of the scenery around and beneath the mountain tops. Ella and Charles have met, and each have felt that time and absence have changed the warm, artless heart of childhood into the less feeling, prudent deportment of riper years. Along the flowery lawns they have strolled, he discoursing eloquently of the beauties of nature, and ever and anon reverting to their youthful sports as they would pass some favorite spot where they had sat and weaved the gay garland of rosy hope, and where he had crowned her a thousand times with woodland flowers, as the queen of his affections. But all seemed not sufficient to melt the icy coldness that clung as an iceberg around the conduct of Ella LeRoy.

In vain did Charles implore for one kind word—one token of regard. No sympathizing word was hers—not even an excuse for her strange conduct could be wrung from her. All was dark, impenetrable—a mystery he could not solve. Chagrin and mortification were fast taking hold upon him; perhaps he was being made the sport of an unfeeling woman; fashion and the heartless insidiousness of the gay circle in which she had whirled for a few brief months in the city of Charleston, added to the affectations learned at a 'fashionable boarding school,' seemed to have destroyed all that freshness and frankness of heart that had once captivated his youthful admiration.

Resolved to unravel the heart-perplexing mystery, Charles Summerfield determined upon an interview the coming day and demand an explanation and avowal of her true sentiments towards him. Early next morning found him at the stately mansion of Mr. LeRoy, where he was introduced to Augustine Pinckney, a "young blood" from Charleston, one the "F. F.'s" of that aristocratic city. The conduct of Ella was even more reserved and strange now, assuming sometimes an indifference that almost amounted to repugnance. It is true that Charles Summerfield was now the educated gentleman, whose mind had fathomed the labarynths of literature and science, and with superior genius and native talent his pathway loomed up with bright honor and renown. But there was no chivalrous knight errandry heralding the name of an illustrious family—he was the son of honest toil, but with all the proud consciousness of a free, untarnished Southern name.—Wealth was not his; but he possessed a treasure of inestimable worth in the exhaustless riches of a cultivated intellect and a stern determination to build up a name, and fame, and wealth for himself.

Upon the "distinguished" visitor, Ella seemed to lavish her blandest smiles and to excel even herself in the bewitching attractions with which she was invested; while to Charles Summerfield she exhibited a cold and rigid dignity, more befitting to be bestowed upon a stranger, than upon the friend and lover of her youth, and the noble-hearted man who now offered adoration at her shrine. Stung to the quick, Charles availed himself of the first opportunity that presented, to reproach her for her unkindness. The interview was a bitter one—a "lover's quarrel," terminating with the words from Charles Summerfield—

"We meet no more, Ella. I go to worship a less fickle and more constant star; you, to sacrifice the heart's noblest, purest attributes upon the altar of Mammon and fashion. God keep thy soul free from the corruptions of the base temple in which you have chosen to make your devotions."

A sneering "thank-ye for your holy prayers," was the only response Ella gave; and the lovers, before the insidious arts of fashion and glittering show had perverted the natural current of *her* pure mind, separated—not as the friends and pledged ones they once had parted—but with an anguish indiscribable, by Charles, and not unfelt by Ella. SHALL THEY MEET AGAIN?

* * * * * * *

Three years have passed. The princely estate of the LeRoy family has been greatly reduced by endorsing for his wealthy, aristocratic friends in Charleston. His ostentation and display had to be abandoned; the gay and dissipated throng that every summer, for a long time, had quartered themselves upon him, came not this year. The beauteous mountain Nymph, whose charms had robed her with all the investiture of a goddess worthy of heart-worship, was disregarded now, and she was given over to the gallantry of her more sincere and honest neighbors.

The quiet summer's calm through which Ella passed undisturbed, brought her to sober reflections, and she thought not a little of Charles Summerfield, and of the cruel manner in which she had treated him at their last interview. The pure, unaffected feelings of her heart began to well up, and the affections of her soul again run out after him whom in girlhood's days his tenderness and love she had fondly cherished.—But the deep sigh which heaved her bosom told that she felt an impassable gulf had been placed between them, and deep sorrow of heart took possession of her.

Charles Summerfield, in the mean time, has removed to one of the magnificent new States that have sprung up on our Western frontier as if by magic; where by his eloquence and power he has established a reputation and celebrity inferior to few in the land. He is the idol of the powerful party of which he is the acknowledged and boasted leader; and almost by acclamation he has been sent as a representative to the first session of the Legislature of the new State. He had carried to his western home the family of his father, where in affluence and distinction they resided and watched with swelling pride the rising glory of their gifted son.

From Ella LeRoy he had received no tidings since the removal of his father to the west, some two years since, and Ella was alike ignorant of the residence and growing distinction of her quondam lover, Charles Summerfield.

Mr. LeRoy, having gathered up the remains of his wrecked fortune, found that he was still possessed of a competence which, if wisely invested, was sufficient to ensure comfort and plenty to his now humbled household. A few days' deliberation caused a determination to remove to the rich valley of the West, and a few weeks found them on the way to the new State of Texas.

Arrived at the seat of government, he determined upon remaining in the new capital a short time, in order that he might visit the Land Office and enter lands on which to make his future and permanent home.

The Legislature was then in session, and in company with his gifted and beautiful daughter—Mr. LeRoy paid a visit to the Capitol to witness the deliberations of the neophyte law makers. A matter of grave and momentous import, for the advancement and prosperity of the State, was under discussion, and upon its adoption two strong and closely balanced parties were arrayed. When they entered the gallery the hall was reverberating with the applause of members and spectators upon the close of a brilliant effort made by the chief speaker in opposition to the measure. As soon as the President's hammer had restored order, all eyes were turned in the direction of a gentleman who occupied a seat almost immediately beneath the gallery. By the flushed countenance and intense interest manifested by all present, it was evident that an extraordinary effort was expected from a more than ordinary man.

As soon as the clear musical tones of the speaker's voice fell upon the ear of Ella LeRoy, it awakened recollections of one whose memory of late had occupied a large share in her thoughts. And the rich melody of his intonation gathered and rolled in luxurious grandeur, thrilling and electrifying house, lobby and gallery—at one time piercing the sky as with the eagle's flight he depicted in glowing colors the glorious consequences to be derived from the passage of the measure—and again like the thundering mountain-cloud he sped his javelin into the camp of his opponent, rending and scattering to the four winds his arguments and reasoning and carrying conviction to the minds of all present.

In vain did Ella strive to get a full view of the speaker, but his position denied the anxious inquiring glance; but still she felt it must be *he;* and as he closed his eloquent and captivating exordium, Mr. LeRoy, who had been completely carried away by the magic and power of the orator, turned to a gentleman and inquired the name of the speaker who had just taken his seat.

"Why, I thought *every body* knew him," replied he of whom inquiry was made—"that is Summerfield, the great Texas orator; the greatest man in the world."

"I thought so," replied LeRoy—and turning to Ella said vehemently—"that must be *he*—that is Charles Summerfield—*our* Charles—eh, Ella?"

Ella, whose face was crimsoned with blushes and excitement, could only stammer out—"I thought there was a familiarity about the voice that I ought to recognize;"—and dropping her beautiful head, the father turned to gaze upon the perfect tumult of feeling and excitement that had been occasioned by the mighty effort.—Question, question, was loudly called for, and the affirmative carried the day almost without the whisper of a negative vote.

The real state of feeling that had existed between Ella and Charles was not known to Mr. LeRoy—indeed he was not aware at all of the painful incidents of their last meeting and parting, and which led to Summerfield's emigration from his mountain home. He was as profoundly ignorant of any unpleasant feelings between them, and panted for an opportunity to salute and congratulate his young friend upon his success and brilliant career, not doubting that it would be equally agreeably to his accomplished daughter to meet with him who in life's early morn she had chased the gay butterfly, and strolled in wanton freedom the hills and vallies of her native mountain home.

Soon an opportunity presented itself.—Passing down the long flight of stairs he found himself side by side with the Lion of the day, surrounded by a throng of his worshipping sattelites. It was an effort of an instant to seize him by the hand rapturously and exclaim with ardor—

"Summerfield—Charles Summerfield—*our* Charles of the blue hills of North Carolina—it must be—it *is* he—we meet again in this far Western clime—and I feel proud to lay my meed of tribute at your feet in this your hour of noble triumph and lofty rivalry." And turning to the trembling, blushing Ella, he said—"And here is one whom you have often crowned with the wreath of ivy and woodbine and jessamine, she now in turn would crown the Statesman, Orator, and proudly hail him as a noble brother of the good Old North State."

Grasping the hand of Mr. LeRoy, Summerfield shook it with feverish joy and delight—but finding himself so unexpectedly brought into the immediate presence of Ella, he gallantly raised his hat and was giving the formal salute of refined etiquette, when,

"Eye met eye; and glance its glance returned."

Ella's sweet blue eye was suffused with a trembling tear-drop, and a look of agony calling for pity spoke out through all. It was enough—Summerfield saw it all—and the elder LeRoy was relieved of his fair charge in his promenade to the Hotel.

That night there was a general entertainment given in honor of the success of the favorite measure. Matrons and Maidens, grey headed Sires and the manly form of Youth were all there gathered in that festive throng. And foremost among all shone the gifted Summerfield, at whose approach and address eye flashed with unwonted vivacity and faces wreathed with smiles unusually sweet. But there was a stranger around whom he loved to linger, and from whose society it was impossible to tear himself away.

"Only one—just one song, dear Ella," he winningly said, as he led her to the magnificent rose-wood piano. She claimed the privilage of choosing her own song, and it should be one of the olden times. All gathered around, and running her delicate fingers over the yielding keys she broke forth in the pure music of the heart, with—

"Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chains have bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me!" &c.

She gazed up with intense interest into the eyes of Summerfield, her eyes swimming in the liquid lustre of the pearly tear-drop—and the language of the inner soul was expressed from each, and understood. Before that gay throng had separated, Charles Summerfield and Ella LeRoy had interchanged vows, which would long since have been given but for the hollow deceptiveness of a false education which had temporarily gained the ascendancy over a generous, magnanimous and guiltless heart.

And now reader, we have done. Charles and Ella were soon united in wedlock's holy bonds—the triumph of true love as his career had been the triumph of genius and talent despite all opposing obstacles.

Summerfield continued to rise in the scale of popularity and renown, and the kindly words of counsel and admonition of his angel Ella saved him from splitting on that rock upon which so many gallant barks had been wrecked.

Charles Summerfield knew not the taste of strong drink, and knew how gracefully to decline the wine cup even when proffered by the hand of beauty.

And Ella Summerfield ignored the ruby wine from the gay entertainments in her elegant mansion; and per consequence, "Her sons were as plants grown up in their youth, and her daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

And through her noble example fashionable wine-drinking parties were unknown in the gay city of I———.

THE RUINS OF HAMPTON VILLAGE.

Gen. Wool a few days since allowed several visitors at Fortress Monroe to cross over to the village of Hampton, or what remains of it. One of them has furnished the following account of its present appearance to a Philadelphia paper:

The first objects that strike the eye of the beholder are scores of blackened and tottering chimneys, standing like monuments of the desolation and ruin beneath. Passing the outer picket guard of the Union troops at the opposite end of the bridge, we followed a scouting party to the distant end of the town, and observing that the coast was clear, proceeded to explore the ruins. Hampton was a place of some importance; there is the Richmond turnpike which went through the heart of the place and formed the principal street. On this are the ruins of a bank, fine brick residences and spacious hardware, grocery and other stores. On the outskirts of the town, on this street, stands the old Episcopal church, of which we give a full account herewith.

The main street is intersected by others at right angles. The sidewalks of the former were paved with bricks like those of Philadelphia, with wooden curbs; the sidewalks of the latter were neatly graveled. As is customary in the South, each brick or frame residence had a beautiful garden; some had bowers and summerhouse, covered with climbing roses, blooming even now, and wasting their fragrance upon the veritable desert air that fills this vacuum of the Old Dominion.

In walking over the ruins we found tin-pans, kettles, stove-plates and parts of every description of housekeeping articles lying around in ashes. Each house had its well of pure water, bricked up to the surface; these are now about half filled with dirty water and rubbish, and as they are mostly covered up with ruins, one is apt to step into as over them; so, should any other persons visit Hampton, Va, we would advise them to be as careful of these wells as they are told to be of the lizards which infest the ruins of Jerusalem and Nineveh.

The Baptist Church is in ruins, although only built in 1849. It must have been quite a spacious edifice for a country town. It has a graveyard, but the gravestones are of modern make, and our "Old Mortality" did not linger long.

Almost in the centre of what was once Hampton, are the ruins of the Episcopal Church of "Elizabeth City" county. If, in the scene of desolation, there is any one object more prominent than its associates, it is this relic. The walls yet remain, but the interior is a blackened mass of rubbish. The owl and the bat may perch at night upon the spot where, for a century and a half, the minister proclaimed the word of God. Ashes are the only remains of floor, roof, pulpit and pew, and the moonlight steals in through the windows, devoid of glass, and lights upon the cross shapen ruin—as silent and dead as the bones that lie in the adjoining church-yard. At night the lone shores of the desert are not more inhospitable for the stranger. Winds whistle through the crevices—worms and insects revel in the most secret places, and the silence, if ever broken, is only by the wing of some bird of the darkness, or the sharp crack of the rifle of a distant picket.

It was almost sunset as we strolled into the antiquated ruin. At that time it happened that small parties of soldiers had ventured to Hampton. Some were seated upon the graves near the church, some climbing to almost inaccessible places on the tottering walls, and some seeking for roses in the deserted gardens. This task seemed like a mockery, yet we joined in the pursuit, and plucked many buds from the flower beds that now have no owners. There was but little evidence of care on the part of the old residents. Some of the choicest plants had doubtless been removed, but the beds were without symmetry or form, and in all of them the thistle is springing up green and luxuriant, thriving as only ill weeds can thrive. A few white snow drops reared their modest heads, and seemed to brave the storm of desolation which had swept around.

At the western end of Hampton there are a number of frame sheds standing, which are said to have been occupied by the rebels before they burnt the dwellings. Our troops are making use of all that the rebels have left at this point, and a little dry wood makes a quick and comfortable fire these cool nights.

Ducks and oysters plentifully abound in Hampton creek. The soldiers amuse themselves occasionally by shooting the former, and the contrabands dredge for the latter. Oysters are caught in great abundance, and are of excellent quality.

To the west and north of the deserted village of Hampton we can see nothing but woods and rolling lands. In these woods the rebels are posted, and occasionally they come in sight with a small body of infantry and a couple of howitzers, headed by a squadron of cavalry. When this is the case our skirmishers are sent out to meet them; the enemy delivers a round and then falls back (some 5 miles, it is supposed,) and our troops return.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Dr. Hall, in his "Journal of Health," says that very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from disease of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the Doctor says, the experiment has been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress held at Strausburgh. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subjects of a thorough post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found who died from disease of the heart. Nine out of the sixty six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs; that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The Doctor goes on to enumerate the causes that may produce congestion of lungs. They are: cold feet; tight shoes; tight clothing; costiveness; sitting still until chilled through after being warmed by labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking; and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen out valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be incurable, and hence men may [illegible] the pains they would to avoid [illegible] they knew it lay in their power.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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INVASION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer supplies the following outline of Gen. Halleck's scheme for the invasion of the Mississippi. It is on the big figure, and savors of the Chinese. An army of 75,000 and another of 60,000 are mere circumstances. The one is to take all our positions on the Mississippi in the rear, by the way of the Tennessee river; the other is to move forward in conjunction with it, and sweep everything before it, in the direction of Nashville. With these swaggerers, campaigns on paper are the easiest things in nature. But all these great projects are, for the time being, practically frustrated, by the movements of one daring man, at the head of a handful of bare footed militia in Missouri.

The following is the programme:

The newspapers of the country are continually alluding to the expedition down the Missippi river, as if that was actually the contemplated programme of the movement under Gen. Halleck. The movement will not be down the Mississippi river, but up the Tennessee, where Gen. Halleck's forces, 75,000 strong, will leave the river, and march in the rear of Columbus, Hickman, and other points towards Memphis. This manœuvre will compel the rebels at Columbus and other points to fall back on Memphis, thus leaving the river clear for the gunboats and transportation vessels to pass up and down unmolested. The Confederates are occupying their time in fortifying New Madrid, Columbus and other points, and are mounting the same with a large number of guns. Upon the approach of our troops towards their rear, rather than be cut off from all communication with the South, the Confederates will fall back. No defences have been thrown up on the Tennessee river, and the continual running up and down that stream, of gunboats has kept the shore entirely clear of masked batteries and fortifications. Our army will meet with no resistance, and will by this movement accomplish the same result, without loss of life and property, that the river expedition might have done after severe loss on both sides, and a fearful destruction of property both private and public.

The column of Major General Halleck will move forward in conjunction with Gen. Buell's Division of 60,000 men from Louisville, which proceeds through Kentucky, via Bowling Green to Nashville. The friends of the Union have great reason to feel confident in the assertion made by those in authority, that the war will have been ended in about three months. As the attacking party, the enemy are annoyed at the uncertainty of the points our commanders shall attack; for instance Memphis will not be taken via Columbus and the river; Richmond will not be captured via Manassas; nor will the naval fleet make its conquests in the manner prescribed by the Confederate Generals. Already these annoyances and defeats are creating great uneasiness among the Confederates, and this element in St. Louis is not now so sanguine as they were a few weeks since. The defenders of the Union, on the other hand, are confident, for

"Every thing lies level to our wish;
——pause——'til these rebels now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of Government,"

Rifles Wanted.

AS Agent for the Confederate Government I have authorized Messrs. T. Vogler and Geo. Foltz, of Salem, to receive any number of Rifles, for which cash payments will be made, if delivered within the next ten days.

SAML A. ROBINSON.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.—1t.pd.

Barrels Wanted!

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, wheat and corn, in payment of subscriptions to the Press.

Conservative Candidate.

We have been authorized to announce D. H. Starbuck, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Forsyth County in the State Convention, in place of R. L. Patterson, Esq., resigned.

The New Year.

The compliments of the season to all of you, kind readers, hoping that you may find 1862 a happy year indeed.

During the past year we have had many trials and troubles, in more ways than one, to encounter, and especially in a national point of view. As predicted by the *Press*, ere the war commenced, we are now involved in a *civil war*, the worst of all wars, the end of which no man knoweth. But it is unnecessary here to go into a retrospective view of the eventful year, 1861, now past and gone, as every occurrence of importance is fresh in the minds of our readers. Although the aspect of our political affairs, even now, as we enter upon the new year, is still gloomy in the extreme, yet we have abundant reason to be thankful for the many blessings showered down upon us by a kind & merciful Providence, during the old year, hoping that HE, who rules the destiny of nations, may not forsake us in this our time of trial and trouble, and lead us safely through another year of our earthly pilgrimage.

May our sectional difficulties be honorably adjusted, and PEACE again spread her benign influence over our country ere the death knell of 1862 is sounded, is our fervent prayer.

"O, peace! thou source and soul of life:
Beneath whose calm inspiring influence,
Science his view enlarges, art refines,
And swelling commerce opens all her ports;
Blest be the man divine, who gives us thee."

FIRE.—On Saturday evening, the 21st ult., one of the Messrs. Fries' gas houses was discovered to be on fire, but fortunately the evening was calm, and the fire was confined to the house in which it originated. A large number of our citizens promptly repaired to the spot with the two Engines, and aided in extinguishing the flames.

The new gas house, erected immediately in the rear of the one consumed, had just been finished, and being fire-proof, was uninjured.

Gas was again on hand on Sunday evening.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Thursday, the 19th ult., the young ladies of the Academy gave a musical entertainment, much to the edification of the large audience present.

During the holidays, the smaller pupils of the Academy treated this community and others present, with one of the olden-time "Christmas Dialogues." This entertainment was also very creditable to all concerned, and reminded us forcibly of "the days of yore."

FORSYTH LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, the 30th ult., this Society gave a soldier's benefit. This entertainment was also well attended.

Rev. F. R. Holland, opened the exercises with a fervent prayer, after which Chas. Yates, the President of the Society, introduced the Secretary, R. W. Belo, who read a very interesting Report, concluding with some pertinent remarks. Mr. Jno. Boner was then introduced, and entertained the audience with a neat and chaste address on the "INFERIORITY OF PAST AGES."—Mr. B. F. Atwood followed, with an eloquent and entertaining address on "SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE."

Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson closed with a few able remarks upon the subject of Education.

☞ According to foreign advices, England's voice is still for war.

Ely, the Lincoln Congressman, who has been in prison in Richmond, since the battle of Manassas, has been discharged.

☞ Gen. Scott has returned to this country.

☞ The surrender of Mason and Slidell, by the Lincoln government, is not generally creditod. If they have not been released, they will be.

Prince Albert is dead, and it is rumored Queen Victoria will abdicate the throne in consequence.

☞ We learn that Lieut. Col. Leach has resigned his commission and returned home.

☞ Lieuts. Headly and Brooks have been here on a visit to recruit their health, for several weeks. Capt. Belo arrived here, on a short visit, a few days since.

TO THE POLLS.

In view of the great importance of looking well to the qualification of candidates for the popular favor in these peculiar times, we call upon ALL conservative men of Forsyth County to rally once more to the polls on Monday, the 13th of this month, and cast their votes for the man who is known to have been always *conservative* in his views, and more especially in these exciting times: Let us not, by any means, suffer this election to go by default, *for want of a full turn out*, as the proscriptive factionists are wide awake and straining every nerve to elect one of their number, hoping that one-half the conservative men will stay at home on the day of election. This "intollerant faction," as the Raleigh Standard calls them, know they are in a hopeless minority in this county, and that their only hope of success is by you, conservative men, staying away from the election. Therefore we earnestly [illegible] upon all conservative men in Forsyth, to go to the polls and vote early, thus proclaiming to the world your strength.

Do you not remember how the intollerant faction boasted, and claimed the defeat of R. P. Dick, in this county, as a great victory, which we all know, however, was not achieved by their strength, but because one-half the conservative men did not go to the polls?—The election on Monday the 13th of January is of great importance, as the election of a Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and other weighty matters, will come before the Convention.

Once more, then, to the polls, and rebuke the factionists!

The Election.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I was much rejoiced to hear that at the urgent solicitations of many conservative men of our county, D. H. Starbuck, Esq., has announced himself a candidate for our State Convention, in the place of R. L. Patterson, resigned.

There is not a more thoroughly conservative man in our county than Mr. Starbuck; and we call upon our friends throughout the County, to go to the election on the 13th inst., and poll a vote that will strike terror into the ranks of the "extreme men" who, under the garb of the peculiar friends of the South, are stigmatizing the old Union-men as "Lincoln-men," and totally unfit to hold office in this Confederacy. We had cherished the fond hope that these extreme men would have taken counsel from the result of former county elections, and abandon the contest in this County as rather hopeless. But with an obstinacy very peculiar to that party, a showing must be made at every election, in order to keep the party alive! And as long as material can be found willing to risk and undergo the disgrace of a defeat, this system has been held on to, till the ranks of the clergy had to be invaded, and a preacher put forth to enlighten the people of Forsyth as to their duties to the State! We really had hoped that no new sins would be added to the catalogue of iniquities that have characterized that party; but this plan of connecting "Church and State" is a new plank in their platform, and will, I trust, be frowned down by the people of Forsyth, and receive a quietus from which it will not soon recover.

FORSYTH.

FOR THE PRESS,

John Alspaugh's Circular.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It was known, several days since, that Mr. Starbuck, at the urgent solicitations of many of the conservative men of the County, had consented to become a candidate to fill the vacancy in the State Convention, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Patterson.

This produced great tribulation among certain ultra proscriptionists. They fell to work to get out one of their number to oppose Mr. Starbuck, and at last succeeded in getting the Rev. John Alspaugh to risk the chances of running against him.

Forthwith Mr. Alspaugh issues a very lengthy circular, professing great conservatism, but written evidently for the purpose of drawing off the attention of the people from the intollerance and proscription which this violent faction would visit upon the Conservative people of this county and of the State. We call upon the conservative men not to be deceived by this lengthy circular. When annalized it amounts to nothing more than a repetition of the arguments used by the State Journal and the Sentinel, denouncing the conservative action of the State Convention. The only thing which Mr. Alspaugh finds to approve is the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, without allowing the people to have a vote on it. All the other actions of the Convention he denounces as unauthorized and unconstitutional.

Let us see what some of these acts of the Convention are, which have received such strong censure from Mr. Alspaugh.

The Convention repealed a very obnoxious law which had been passed by the Legislature, making it a hanging offence for the people to speak or write against the violent conduct of many of our rulers.

The Convention also passed an Ordinance changing the Constitution so as to tax Negroes according to value in the same way that Land is taxed, which received the entire vote of the Convention, except some eight or ten extreme secessionists.

The Convention refused to pass a *Test Oath*, and a Sedition Law, which, I believe, was advocated by the *Sentinel* and all the violent men of the State, when no such law had been any where else thought of since the Alien and Sedition Law of old John Adams.

The Convention passed a law which exempts the Militia from mustering oftener than once a month.

In order to prevent an unconscionable set of extortioners from imposing on the people, the Convention passed a law to endeavor to supply the people of the State with salt at what it costs to manufacture it.

Yet Mr Alspaugh denounces the whole action of the Convention as unauthorized and unconstitutional, and hence would have opposed it, if he had been a member of the Convention. And he finds nothing to approve which the Convention has done, except the Ordinance of Secession, which was passed without allowing the people to vote upon it, against the wishes of the conservative members of the Convention.

In fact, Mr Alspaugh contends that the Convention had no right to pass any measure, except the Ordinance of Secession, and hence, will oppose, if elected, any and all measures of [illegible], such as the election of Magistrates by the people, &c., &c.

O——

LATEST NEWS.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL

☞ By this morning's mail we learn that Seward has released Mason and Slidell.

☞ The Battle at Pickens has been reopened. No particulars.

☞ The Richmond Theatre was burnt early yesterday morning. A portion of the walls only remain. An adjoining building was also burnt, and the Marshall House is much damaged.

FROM KENTUCKY.

From Nasheville dates of Dec. 30, it appears that a skirmish took place at Sacramento, on Green River, between 300 cavalry on our side and about the same number on the other. About fifty Federals were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss trifling.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, and who left Louisville on Christmas day, says that pilots cannot be obtained for the Federal gun boats which were destined to go down the Mississippi river. They say that they are afraid of the submarine batteries placed at different points in the river.

It is reported here that the Louisville Journal has announced that there will be no forward movement on Bowling Green or Green river until Lincoln's position on the slavery question is satisfactorily defined.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Asheville News has advices, stating that the "rebellion" in East Tennessee is subsiding. Col. Vance administered the oath to about 600 men in Johnson County and took 300 guns.

Col Vance has orders to occupy the line of Railroad from Lick Creek, in Greene county, to Chattanooga—a space of 200 miles. One or more companies will be stationed at each bridge on the Road.

The extensive Government stables at Washington were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Nearly two hundred horses were consumed.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—Commodore Lynch started this morning in the Confederate Steamer Sea Bird, from Sewell's Point, and attacked a Federal steamer, (the Express,) with the schooner Sherwood in tow, lying between Fortress Monroe, and Newport News. The Express abandoned the Schooner, which was taken by the Sea Bird, and brought to Norfolk, being pursued by nine federal gun boats, which opened a heavy cannonade upon the Sea Bird without injuring her. The Sea Bird injured a gun boat. The batteries at Crany Island also played upon the boats, which soon retired.

NEWS FROM THE COAST.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Our community were somewhat startled Thursday afternoon by the successive discharge and unusually loud reports of several very heavy guns. A gentleman who left James' Island at half-past four and arrived in the city at seven o'clock last evening, reports that the heavy firing was caused by the enemy, who made a demonstration and exchanged a few shots with our battery on Cole's Island, with a view, as it was supposed, of testing the range of our guns.

The attack was commenced by the enemy with one gunboat and two barges about a quarter to three o'clock and had ceased when our informant left. No damage was done to our side, the shots all falling short. Whether the enemy sustained any injury is not known.

Dispatches were also received in the city yesterday afternoon, stating that a fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up North Edisto Inlet as far as White Point, and had made a demonstration on our forces under the command of Gen. Evans. The latter had telegraphed for reinforcements, which were immediately ordered to him both from Gen. Lee and Gen. Ripley.

A fight at that point is imminent, as it is thought the enemy's intention was to get possession of the rail road about eight miles distant.

Passengers by the Savannah Road Thursday afternoon report the enemy as having attempted a landing Wednesday night at Hudson's Landing, Red Bluff and Mar's Bluff, under cover of their gunboats. Our pickets at Hudson's Landing were reported to have been driven in and the enemy landed a force of about 250 men. A detachment of the North Carolina Artillery, and Col. DeSaussure's regiment, had been ordered to reinforce our troops in that direction.

FROM KENTUCKY.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—The latest Louisville papers represent that Northern troops continue to pour into Kentucky in one unceasing stream.

Reliable intelligence from Bowling Green says, that appearances do not indicate an engagement.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Frankfort, Dec. 19th, says that advices from Somerset state that on yesterday morning, at daylight, Gen. Schaff, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebel Zollicoffer, in position at Fishing Creek with six thousand infantry and some artillery. Schaff is confident of whipping Zollicoffer, with some hope of capturing the most of his men. The battle took place yesterday or to-day.

FIGHTING ON THE PENINSULA.

We have intelligence of a sharp skirmish in the neighborhood of Bethel. On the day before yesterday a detachment of three companies of the 8th Alabama Regiment, Col. Winston, Capt Sinclair's company, of the 32nd Virginia Regiment, and some Virginia cavalry of the New Kent Troops, was sent on a reconnoitering expedition. The cavalry, who were in advance, fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, the first notice of their presence being their fire, which killed three horses of the company, but fortunately did no other damage. A charge was immediately made by the infantry, who drove the enemy from their ambush across New Market bridge to the other side of Back river.—Six of the enemy were left dead on the field and one taken prisoner. It was not known under whose command the Yankees were. The force is said to have exceeded our own. Our loss was one man killed (an Alabamian) whose name we are not able to learn.

The general advices from the Peninsula are reported to be of a very satisfactory character. Gen. Magruder's force is said to be in the most admirable condition. All the forces in advance are in perfect marching trim.—Richmond Examiner 25th ult.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Norfolk Daybook of the 25th ult., copies from the New York Herald of the 21st ult., an account of reported Federal successes in Missouri. It is stated that Gen. Pope surprised a body of Confederate troops in Johnson county, and scattered their force of about 2200, capturing 150 men, all the baggage and stores. Subsequently Col. Davis of Gen. Pope's command surrounded and captured on the 18th ult., near Warrensburg, 1300 Confederates, including three Colonels, and seventeen Captains; also a thousand stand of arms, besides baggage. Gen. Halleck reports this officially to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Halleck also says that information was received at St. Louis on the 19th that the Federal troops at Glasgow, near the Missouri River and West of Jefferson city, had taken about two tons of powder, in kegs, buried on Gov. Jackson's farm.

FROM MANASSA.—Dec. 26.—A reconnoitering party of the enemy, three thousand strong, came up within a mile of our pickets last night, and immediately retired, without making any demonstration.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.—LYNCHBURG, Dec, 23.—The Republican has been furnished with a private letter, which states that Gen. Jackson, with Ewell's Brigade, left Winchester on the 16th inst., and succeeded in destroying dam No. 5, a feeder to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. By the destruction of this splendid stone dam, water communication is cut off between Washington and the coal region of Maryland; and the Federal Capital is thus reduced to the greatest straits. The only casualty to our troops was the death of a private of the 27th Va. Regiment.

DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Crescent remarks upon the fatuity of the enemy's plans for overrunning the Mississippi Valley and capturing New Orleans, by the descent of one hundred thousand men from Cairo, supported by a naval expedition in the Gulf. The Crescent considers the approaches to the city, both from above & below, impregnable; and even if the enemy should succeed in overcoming the military obstacles in the way, he would gain no substantial benefit, "beyond the mere occupation of the soil"—since every bale of cotton and hogshead of sugar would be destroyed at every point within its reach. It needs the lesson of an abortive attempt to conquer the lower Mississippi Valley, to teach the enemy the invincibility of Southern arms. When their attempt to reach the great commercial centre of the South has utterly failed, as we have an abiding faith will be the case, they may listen to the logic of facts, and consent to moderate their pretensions and subdue their vain-glorious boast.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SLAVES AT HILTON HEAD.

The newspapers have published most exaggerated accounts of the coming in of slaves at Port Royal. From several gentlemen who have recently returned from that port, we learn facts which are to be relied on as true. The negroes have come to the Fort, to sell provisions, poultry, &c., and their supplies have been bought. Others have come from curiosity, and loitered around awhile, going away again when they pleased. About 350 remain in the Fort, having been employed to work. * * The total number that have come in on any and every pretext does not exceed 350. No indication has been given of any desire to accept liberty as a permanency. Their attachment to their masters and the families to which they belong, does not seem to be diminished, and there are large numbers, probably thousands of them in the neighborhood, who have not come in to the Fort at all. No reliance is placed on any information they give. The army officers appear to think there is some reason for the Southern law of excluding negro testimony. It is said that a visit to South Carolina has already opened the eyes of many gentlemen, of former abolition inclinations, to some new facts in slavery.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 18th inst, reports upon direct information from Washington, that there will be no advance from the Potomac until next spring, and that no general engagement will take place this winter, unless brought on by Gen'l Beauregard.

NORFOLK, Dec. 27.—It is rumored here that Gen. Magruder is hourly expecting an attack on the Peninsula, and is making active preparations to give the Yankees a cordial welcome. The sick in the hospital at Yorktown have all been removed.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE

Fancy Soaps, in great variety,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Fight at Drainsville.

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 21.—Yesterday morning a heavy skirmish occurred at Drainsville, which resulted disastrously to us. A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about 200 wagons, escorted by the 11th Virginia, Col. Garland; the 6th South Carolina, under Lieut. Col. A. J. Secrest; the 10th Alabama, Col. John H. Forney; the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom Taylor; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Capt. Cutts; and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly 2,500 men. They started off early in the morning, and before day were some distance on the journey. Soon after leaving a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Drainsville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated the approach of [illegible]. It is about [illegible] from here to Drainsville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. General Stuart drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed forward.

As we approached the Yankees the 11th Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainsville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advanced positions were held by the 11th and the 6th South Carolina, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the 6th South Carolina was drawn up, and the 1st Kentucky advanced upon them, and mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. Taylor advanced, cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. Taylor shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was?

"The Colonel of the 9th," was the reply.

"Of what 9th?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends, South Carolinians"

"On which side are you?" asked Col. Taylor.

"For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the 9th Infantry, regulars, U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. Cutts' four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburg turnpike, and back of it a hill upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the 11th, was another battery placed in position to enfilade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. Cutts got three of his pieces in position, and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, and, protected by the nature of the ground, came within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of minnie balls, and finally attempted to charge. Three times the officers gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but failed. They could not be pushed into the thicket. Soon after this the fire on both sides ceased, but not before great damage was done to our force. For over an hour both sides had kept an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered.

Soon after the firing commenced, Col. Forney, (Ala.) was shot through the right arm, Lieut Col. Martin was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. Woodward, who commanded on one side of the road, and the senior Captain on the other. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position. Only four pieces were out, and about sixty men. Capt. Cutts and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely. The enemy's batteries played upon him for some time, and killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five horses were left dead upon the field. The guns still kept firing, and did good execution, every shot scattering the Yankees and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharp-shooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with the assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, Gen. Stuart gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiment marched to the rear in good order, both sides having ceased firing. At this time Col. Tom. Taylor rode to the right to see what disposition had been made of his neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone, and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. Throwing himself down he eluded them and afterwards crept into a pine coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. Stuart once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it and was not disposed to give battle. Thus ended the battle of Drainsville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight pieces of light artillery against us.

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 23.—On Saturday our troops took possession of Dranesville. That place was occupied by the Yankees on Friday, and when our forces approached it on Saturday, the Yankees gave good evidence of fleetness in double quick movements out of our reach. Not a gun was fired.

The Federals who were killed and wounded on Friday, number about three hundred, and the Confederate loss was fifty killed, one hundred and thirty wounded, and forty missing. This report is believed to be correct. Several of the missing have returned to camp, and several of the wounded are regarded as seriously, and perhaps mortally wounded.

The Confederates have torn up five miles of the North Missouri railroad, destroying five bridges, 50 or 60 culverts, a station house, 20 cars, &c. &c., and five miles of telegraph. They captured two trains loaded with hogs, hemp and merchandize. Much of this was done in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's forces.

From the Raleigh Standard.

"A HIDEOUS MARK."

A little more than a year ago, and there were no such people in the world as we—not altogether free from faults or wants, but as compared with the most favored, it may be truly said that we were a great people. Our government was unlike any other, and we proudly thought it the best. If there was any real evil in it, it was, that every man's surroundings were so superior that he enjoyed in the use of them, and felt more like a monarch to be ministered unto, than as a citizen among equals.

But a crisis came. A faction triumphed. Our strength was weakness. And this great country and happy people were severed in twain. A line divides it and them. For a time, there were those on both sides the line, who thought the government equal to the crisis; that the faction was but as one to two, and that two were stronger than one; that the evil would last but for the night, and that joy would come in the morning; that this, the fairest experiment of a free government had not proved a failure, and ought not to fail; who loved the country for its grandeur, and the government for its excellency; who were ashamed of the world's taunt, that we had boasted for nothing; who loved peace and its blessings and feared war and its calamities. When the line was drawn and there were countries, these same hesitated not a moas to their position and duties. True to hole while it was one, as true to the half fell to them: patriots then, patriots With the division came war: what they ted, what they dreaded, what they would have avoided. But, when it came, no cheek blanched, no muscle relaxed, no nerve unstrung, no heart fainted. No, they face the foe—spring to arms—run to the field—dare the rencountre—fight the battles; are joyous in victory, and undaunted by reverses. Generous people! patriot citizens! brave soldiers!

For a time, on both sides this line, the were those who said they loved the Union, but it could not be preserved, and should not be preserved, except in such manner as they, in anger, chose to preserve it. And they, on one side and the other, were enemies, and neither would preserve it as the other chose, so they rent it asunder. 'For neither was the true mother!' That each of these factions should hate the other, excites no surprise, except with such philosophers as suppose that fellows in mischief ought to love one another. But that the faction on this side should hate their neighbors on this side—who, although they loved the old Union once, loved the new one now, and have consecrated themselves to its preservation—is a matter of astonishment to every virtuous mind, and can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis, that just as they loved faction better than the old, so they love faction better than the new Union—party better than country—falsehood better than truth—malignity better than amiability—vice better than virtue. I am led to these remarks by the leading editorial of the State Journal in its issue of Nov. 16th, 1861. If he editor had said the same outside the Journal, I will not undertake to say to what consideration it would be entitled. But it is in the Journal, and the Journal is——, but what the Journal is, you must learn from the Journal itself. It says:

"The State Journal came into existence under peculiar circumstances, and at the stormiest period of our country's existence. * * * * The party in the State who strove to stem the torrent of Northern aggression from *its* earliest inception to this moment, brought the State Journal into existence. * * * * * * * Except in the failure to call a Convention of the people to take North Carolina out of the old Union, and unite her destinies with those of her Southern sisters, the principles which we advocate have received no popular reverse during our short existence."

It is then with the *Journal* as a party organ that we have to do—a party that has possession of the government, which claims to have met with but one reverse, and to have the popular confidence—What, therefore, is said by the Journal, is said by that party—by the government—by almost every officer in the government—and is whimpered by every one seeking office, as a means of success, and is believed by many who do not know its falsehood. Still, if I thought the party were ashamed of it, as one of those things which impudence dares in those inferiors which superiors are sometimes obliged to employ, I would not notice it. But it is apparent enough that what the Journal says is what the party feels and sanctions.

The editorial to which I allude calls the opponents to the early secessionists "the watch and wait party," and says:

"Watch and wait hauled over the South in tears and chains to the mercy of the North."

Again it says:

"All now see that we had prophets of Baal among us; but the true God has revealed their wickedness, covered their counsels with confusion and shame, and set a hideous mark upon their brow by which they may hereafter be known by the people. Let them no longer aspire to speak in the name of a people whom their teachings have deceived, or of a country whose present sufferings must in a great measure be ascribed to their wicked counsels."

Again it says:

"It is a strange but pleasing coincidence, that the first number of our new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new victory by the triumph of the electoral ticket advocated by this paper and its political confreres, a victory by no means insignificant of the popular will although fraught with meagre results."

This is a specimen of the editorial which is a column and a half long.

Now from this I find it charged that North Carolina has been handed over to the North bound and in tears, by the wicked counsels of somebody, and that these wicked counselors have now "hideous marks on their brows," by which they are known, and further, that these same persons are still at their mischievous work and a new victory has just been achieved over them in the electoral vote.

Is it true then, that there has been a mischievous party in North Carolina; and that party in February last, numbered two to one majority? (For such was the conservative majority at that time.) And that such a party still exists, and has also to be conquered, and mark'd on the brow as unworthy of confidence?—that is what the government organ says!—Now if Lincoln's Organ had said it, it would have been set down to gross delusion or wicked falsehood. But why may not Lincoln's organ say it and believe it too? Does not the Journal say it? And is the government organ so untruthful that even Lincoln should not believe it? Malignity it may have, enough to discredit a dozen Journals; but how does Lincoln know it? If it had age enough, I dare say its malignity would be known further off than Washington; but can it have become so notorious in a year? Why, the enemy will rely on the testimony of a spy, a deserter or a traitor—is the Journal meaner than these? No wonder then that Lincoln now charges, that he has a large party of friends in North Carolina, and all over the South. The government organ here says it is so, and Lincoln ought to be excused (hardly?) for believing it.

Now the question which I submit for the consideration of two thirds of the good people of North Carolina is, whether they will submit to such an imputation? An imputation which is not simply made in the organ of the party, but which is verified in the practice of the government. Not only does the Journal say they are not to be trusted, but the government refuses to trust them.

Those who desired to avoid this war, if honorably it could be avoided, were not a *party*. They were never organized as a party. They were the people indiscriminately of all parties. They were the people, who acted with a unanimity beyond the strength of any organization. And these same people, without a dissenting voice, at a proper time and not until then, asserted their independence. And in doing so, they committed but one blunder. Just as a faction had obtained possession of the Federal government, and were using it for wicked ends, so a faction had obtained possession of the government of North Carolina and were using it for wicked ends. And when we threw off one faction we ought to have thrown off both, and inaugurated a new corps fresh with the spirit of the people. And then we would have rid ourselves of the imbecility which lost us Hatteras; of the insatiable gluttony which consumes our means; of the profligacy which wastes what it cannot consume; of the malignity which brands us as disloyal, and of the impudence which claims as a triumph of party, what was meant as an offering of patriotism—and would have inaugurated instead, wisdom to guide in council, and strength to defend our borders; economy to save our means; pride in every citizens loyalty and fame; and a just appreciation of every citizen's merit and claims. But we had a State government organized.—Those who had control of it invited every citizen to its support.—There was not a disloyal voice in the whole State. We put our mantles upon our shoulders and walked backwards to cover its faults. If complaint was made at all it was with closed doors; so anxious were we that our great enemy should know that there was not a single fault any where.

While the people were thus united and loyal, what has been the course of the faction in power? The new state of things required that many offices and places of trust of great responsibility should be created. And it affected the property, the reputation, the lives and the liberties of the whole people, and the very existence of the State, that these offices should be filled with the best men we had, without regard to party, and with regard only to fitness. Have they been so filled? It may be granted for the sake of argument, that the secession party, numbering one-third; had a proportionate number with the conservative party, numbering two-thirds of the best men in the State. If then the offices had been filled with reference to merit only, there would have been one-third secessionists and two-thirds conservatives.—But how is the fact? Every single important place, civil and military, (or if there be any exceptions they are only exceptions for some peculiar reasons, the rule being as I state,) has been filled with secessionists! Now, if this just happened so, let it pass, for I concede that it makes no difference now, whether one in office is a secessionist or a conservative. But if it is so by design, then the government is a faction, a party, a tyranny. If this distinction is made upon the ground that the conservatives are not to be trusted, then I say unhesitatingly and with emphasis, that the government so acting, is not fit to be trusted. If it be true that two-thirds of the patriotic citizens of North Carolina have "hideous marks upon their brows," put there by the government which they are pouring out their treasures to support, then the government so acting against its citizens, is an intolerable nuisance. These are no ordinary times. They are times when TRAITOR means something. They are times when, if a citizen allows the mark to be put upon his brow then he is traitor to himself, if not to his State. I do not hesitate to say, that if such a course is to be pursued, then, just as we took our lives in our hands to oppose one faction that would oppress us, so we will take our lives in our hands to oppose another faction that would oppress us.

That this oppression of "a mark on the brow," is in the purpose of the secession faction, depends, not alone on the testimony of the State Journal, but, it is abundantly evident from the practice of that party in the government. I need not again to state, that conservatives are excluded from every important place of trust in the government, or, to reiterate that that would make no difference if it only happened so; or, if those in place were pre-eminently fitted for the services they have to perform. But, it is notorious, that men are put in place because they were secessionists, and men are kept out, because they were conservatives. It is also notorious, that while there were many very worthy men of the secession party, yet, as a rule, they were men of violent passions, and wanting in prudence and discretion. And it is notorious that the conservatives were, as a rule, the reverse of this. Yet, at a time when the State needs all her prudence, discretion and power, her destinies are, almost altogether, in the hands of passionate indiscretion, and of malignant imbecility. And, even these, and whatever of force there is in them, instead of being used against our common enemy, are turned against our own citizens; and occupy themselves in putting marks upon their brows, by which they are to be known and disgraced, if they shall be so *unfortunate* as to escape with their lives from the contest with the enemy. But, after all, probably this is a mercy to the State: for, if not thus engaged in venting their malignity against the friends of the State at home, they might be employed in preparing other traps for them, as at Hatteras, from which the only escape would be to the dungeons of the enemy; and might be preparing other facilities by which the enemy could invade our soil, and possess our property. It may be that their meanness to the friends of the State at home, is less injurious than would be their pusilanimity if exhibited in the face of the enemy.

If they would allow the best of those whom they employ to improve the advantages of any position in which they may be put, they might, in time, after many mishaps, become reasonably proficient; and the country would have confidence, that what was wanting in fitness at first, might be supplied by experience. But, so anxious are they to exhibit their favorites in every place that one is not allowed to fit himself for the duties of one position to which he has been called, before he is put into another position, where he must strain anew his tired and worn faculties. One can hardly make himself an efficient Quartermaster or Commissary before he is made an *in*-efficient Colonel—to hide which he must be made a ridiculous General. Another, by toil and exposure may make himself a good soldier, and immediately find himself made an apprentice Judge (and doubtless, in time, a good one,) and that to the exclusion of one who longed for the place, and differed not at all from the best friend he had, in supposing himself to be pre eminently qualified for it, but who had not had time enough, although he labored hard, to divest himself of enough of his respectability to make him acceptable. Or, if one be remarkably inefficient, and for that reason an especial favorite, they exhibit him in several places at once, so that his failure in every thing may be attributed to the multitude of his engagements,—and so that the multiplied emoluments may satisfy his inordinate vanity, which he wears in the place where any other man would feel the deepest degradation. And one is hardly allowed to steady himself from the wallow of the boat which brought him from a country where a monarch rules, and where he was bred a dependent, before he is made the printer of the Journal of the vituperation of their own countrymen; and to give him an importance which he hesitates to exhibit, they require him to print the laws of the State,—so that, in every place we must have a partizan, and in every place a novice. And they, the party, instead of meeting once in two years, meet twice in one year, to multiply laws, which the citizens are required to obey without being permitted to read, and to abolish Courts where they themselves need often to be defendants.

In times like these there ought to be no party. It would be an outrage for any mere party to rule. But that such a faction as this should rule, is intolerable. It ought not and will not be submitted to. The people will not submit to be "marked." Let those in power look to it. I am aware that there is a disposition to bear much from him who is at the head of the State, because he is there by accident and of necessity, and because it is hoped that his errors are weaknesses. But if his administration shall continue to be as unbeckered with propriety as it has been, it will be such proof of *design* as will turn him over to the popular indignation which is now felt for those who surround him. Let me warn him and those who control him, that the late election which they claim as a triumph, when 60,000 voters staid away from the polls where 40,000 voted, indicates any thing else than the approbation of the people of either their principles or practices; and that when they know surely what they are loth to believe, but what they now more than suspect, that there is a faction which is ruling the country for their own aggrandizement, a spirit will be aroused which will not down at their bidding.

The State Journal, the organ of this faction, says of the conservatives, that "the present sufferings must in a great measure be ascribed to their wicked counsels."

Now, from this we may infer their admission, that the country is now suffering from some cause, and from somebody. We were willing to believe that the cause of our suffering lay with the enemy, and that it did not lie with the South or its friends.—We know that we have on hand the most terrific conflict the world ever saw; that our men have left their homes by hundreds of thousands, and exposed their lives in battle and in camp; that our soil is invaded, our property sacrificed, our homes and altars defiled, and our liberties jeopardized. We know all this, but we thought it was a necessity forced upon us, not by our wicked neighbors, but by our wicked enemies; and that leaving behind us the little differences which had divided us, we must stand as one man against the foe. We did not know that while all our faculties are strained to the utmost in a death struggle with the enemy, one third of our force had organized themselves in government places, and were stealthily engaged in putting marks upon us, so that if we escape from the enemy, we shall not escape from them; that we must fall either by the foe in front or by a meaner foe in the rear. But if the sufferings of our country must be attributed to those among us and not to the enemy, let us enquire at whose door lies the fault.

I suppose that what is meant to be charged is, that the conservatives, by their efforts to settle the difficulties without war, delayed the defence of the State, until it was so late that the enemy was enabled to break in upon us. Now what is the fact? It is known that the secessionists have had the possession of the government, both legislative and executive, before, at the time, and ever since our difficulties began. It is known that no appropriation of men or money which was asked for, has been refused. If then there is any fault among us, at whose door does it lie? The only thing that can be alleged against the conservatives is, that North Carolina did not go out of the Union soon enough, and that if she had gone out sooner, she might have been better prepared. Let us see how that is. South Carolina went out soon enough; was she any better prepared? Let Port Royal answer, and let her burning plantations and towns throw light upon the subject! But to return to North Carolina. There was an appropriation of more than was used for her defences before she went out of the Union. Whose fault was it that it was not used? And, mark, not a single enemy ever put his foot upon her shore until long after the secession is reported to us that she was so well defended, that the whole U. S. Navy could not enter! How much better prepared could we have been than that? And yet, we were not prepared. But why were we not? That is the question now. They say now, that it was for want of time; that we did not go out soon enough.—But they said then, not only that they had not had time enough, but, that they had used the time so well, that the world could not harm us. They were anxious then to make the impression that they had done wonders. The conservatives, with that sagacity which accompanies prudence, were enquiring modestly, whether every thing was safe? They were answered, yes, *we*, that is, we the secessionists, have put every thing in the best possible condition. You conservatives need not be troubling yourselves about it—it is none of your business. *We* have the business in hand, and *we* have bid the world stand back. But when the enemy came, and without the loss of a man took Hatteras and all our arms and men, and disgraced our soil, those same valiants say they did not have time to fix—their guns were in the sand! They did not know the enemy was coming; or that he would bring along such large guns, or, that he would shoot balls instead of blank cartridges. Indeed, they and the enemy had been so long in friendly conspiracy to break up the Union, that it had not occurred to them that any thing more than a *pretense* would be used to *preserve* what both had seemed so anxious to *destroy*.

The subject is too humiliating to pursue—I close by saying that it would better comport with dignity and propriety, if those in power would turn all their energies against the enemy and cease to defame our own citizens, and rely upon those citizens for that cordial support which they are most ready to give. But if the present policy is to be pursued of persecuting and defaming every man who has differed in times past in party politics, then every citizen so assailed, owes it to himself to turn, not upon the State, but upon the faction which rules it, and drive them from their places.

PATRIOT.

THE TEST OATH ORDINANCE.

While this was pending in the Convention, a correspondent of the Washington Dispatch wrote from Raleigh as follows:

"The measure is justly regarded here as the most abominable of all the abominations that have ever existed in the Southern Confederacy. It is certainly calculated to do irredeemable mischief in the land; it would produce irreconcilable divisions among our people, and end in civil strife here at home. We are now all united in one determination to maintain the Southern Confederacy, to repel the invading foe and drive him from our soil. We have proved that union and determination by sending over thirty five thousand brave soldiers to the field, and we have fifty thousand more ready to go whenever needed. Fathers have given up their sons, wives have given up their husbands, sisters have imprinted a farewell kiss upon their brothers, as they have bid them go to the battle field, and all have contributed most patriotically of their means to sustain our cause, and provide for the destitute families of those who have gone. Hundreds of fathers have been seen standing over the graves of their departed sons, who fell amidst the clash of arms, or by disease from exposure in camp, and there wept almost tears of blood for the loss of their beloved sons; yet these fathers can't be trusted! their fidelity is questioned; they must be sworn; the magistrate goes to them with the book and oath in one hand, and the writ of expatriation and confiscation in the other, and says to them, take this oath or leave this country. Sir, a feeling of desperation would rise up in the breast of those aged fathers that would spread from man to man, until whole communities would be engulphed in a flame that nothing but blood could quench. * * * The reckless, partizan policy and proscriptive practices are fast calling down upon them the just indignation of the honest, conservative men of the State, who believe that, in this hour of severe trial to our country, there should be no party feeling, and division and distrust, and suspicion among our people, but that mutual good will and harmonious action should characterize our efforts in the present struggle; and that conservative sentiment, Mr. Editor, is spreading and will continue to spread, until the liberal, narrow minded policy and practices of those now in authority shall have been changed to a more just and generous system. Whether such a change can be expected without a change of men, remains to be seen."

AN ORDINANCE FOR SUPPRESSING OPPRESSIVE SPECULATION UPON THE PRESENT NECESSITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That whoever shall engross or get into his hands by buying contracting or other means, except by producing corn or other grain, growing in the fields, or any other corn or grain, pork or beef, either fresh, salted or smoked, cheese, fish, coffee, sugar, tea, salt, saltpetre, or other dead victuals whatever, and also leather, to the intent to sell the same again at unreasonable prices, or to keep the same from market and prevent the same from passing into the hands and use of the people, or to any other intent than to his own use or consumption, or for sale at reasonable prices or for charitable distribution, amongst poor and necessitous persons; and whosoever having in his hands, by the means aforesaid, any of the before mentioned articles not intended for his own use or for that of his family and dependants, or for some such charitable use as aforesaid, shall refuse to sell the same to, or shall ask or demand therefor unreasonable prices, from any person or persons desiring and offering to purchase for their own personal use or that of their families or dependants, or for such charitable use as aforesaid, shall be deemed an unlawful engrosser; and whosoever shall make any motion, by word, letter, message or otherwise, to any person or persons, for the enhancing of the price, or dearer selling of anything above mentioned, or else dissuade, move or stir any one coming or purposing to come to any city, market, post or place within this State, to abstain, forbear to bring, or convey any of the things before rehearsed, to any such city, town, market or other place, to be sold, shall be deemed a forestaller; and whoever shall make any promise, enter into any agreement, or come to any understanding with any other person or persons, that he shall not sell any of the things before rehearsed, but at certain prices, or at not less than certain prices, shall be deemed an unlawful conspirator, and any person, upon conviction of either of the said offences, by verdict or confession, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor, and shall be required to enter into recognizance with sufficient surety for his good behaviour for the space of three years, in such sums as the court may direct: Provided, that upon sufficient cause being shown upon affidavit, the court shall have power to order the taking of depositions to be read in behalf of the accused, upon such terms as the court may decree, on trial of cases arising under this ordinance.

2. And be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall be in force during the present war only, except as to prosecutions which may be pending and undetermined at the end of the war, and may in the meantime be repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Read and ratified in open Convention, the 11th day of December, 1861.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

Receiver's Notice.

SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES!

I, THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVER FOR the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, corporation, or officer thereof, or other person holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties aforesaid, or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily and without delay to give information of the same to me, the undersigned Receiver as aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and, in so far as it be practicable, to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform under pain and penalty of indictment and conviction for a high misdemeanor, and of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and an imprisonment for not longer than six months, and of being sued for double the amount of property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control,

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, speedily and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do,) of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, or for, any such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Receiver.

In case of my absence my son will be found at my office. J. I. SHAVER, Rec'r.

Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1861. [31-tf

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD COUNTRY JEANS OR LINSEY, to clothe men who have sacrificed home and its comforts for a camp life. The highest market price will be paid in cash for all such goods by bringing them to E. A. Vogler's Store in the next few weeks. The color is immaterial.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to retain and get as much of the above named goods as possible. [Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK. Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DIVISION of the Common School fund for Forsyth County for the year 1861.

No	1	$54 39	No 18	$33 90	No 36	34 30
	2	55 86	19	76 10	37	38 71
	3	34 30	20	[illegible]34	38	40 18
	4	48 50	21	34 69	39	44 10
	5	66 27	22	34 30	40	34 30
	6	47 16	23	34 30	41	45 57
	7	34 30	24	34 30	42	34 30
	8	34 30	25	45 08	43	36 75
	9	42 14	26	34 30	44	34 30
	10	38 71	27	41 16	45	34 30
	11	34 79	28	34 30	46	34 30
	12	34 30	29	101 50	47	34 30
	13	34 30	30	38 71	48	176 34
	14	34 30	31	39 69	49	34 30
	15	36 26	32	52 83	50	6 50
	16	34 30	33	34 30	51	34 30
	17	37 73	34	37 73	52	34 30
			35	113 20	53	10 29

The above table exhibits the *nett* amount due each District, the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH. Chairman Board Supt's.

Nov. 15, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School

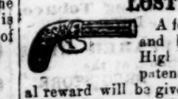
THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made before that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

LOST PISTOL.



A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—38-3t-pd.

JUST PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts in North Carolina, and South Carolina, and South Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina,
&c., &c., &c., &, &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information,
Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give note with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTED by the Governor, will remain at home, without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

oc 25—4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Oct. 4, 1861. 2. 6-3t

Denslow's Extract of Roots FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

BY J. R. BARRICK.

The sunshine hath a shadow,
And the starlight has a shade;
There's no type in art like nature,
But an antitype hath made.
The sky may be all azure,
With its canopy serene,
But a cloud will come unbidden
On the glory of the scene.

The moon may be of silver,
And the stars of golden light;
But a speck will dim their beauty,
In the quiet, holy night;
And our lives are changing ever,
Like the spring-time of the year;
Sometimes all is April sunshine,
Then again 'tis dark and drear.

We have our dreams of pleasure,
And our moments fraught with pain;
The day may dawn all lovely,
Then put on its gloom again;
We have our dreams of rapture—
Our's a bliss none else may feel,
But the mournful hue of sorrow,
O'er the lightest brow will steal.

We have our dreams of gladness—
We have waking dreams of care;
There are hours of kindly greeting,
Then again no joy to share;
Sometimes life is all a sunshine,
Sometimes all a gloomy shade;
There's no type in art like nature,
But an antitype hath made.

We have thoughts that soar far upward,
In a free born, glorious air;
We have spirits light as fancies,
To commune with angels there:
Sometimes tides of bitter feeling,
O'er the inmost spirit roll,
Then again some wave of rapture,
Breaks across the shadowed soul.

When the heart is freest, lightest,
Like a bird on summer's wing—
When the spirit basks in gladness,
Then it will with sadness sing;
When upon the brow of summer,
Angry storms and tempests rise,
Then anon unfolds the rainbow,
And appear the smiling skies.

Humorous.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a violent passion was desirous of entering into courtship upon the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text:—Second Epistle of John, verse fifth—"and now I beseech thee not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning—that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the twelfth verse of the third Epistle of John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

A dispute about precedence once arose between a bishop and a judge, and after some alterations, the latter thought he should confound his opponent by quoting the following passage:—"For on these two hang the law and the prophets." "Do you not see," said the lawyer in triumph, "that even in this passage of scripture we are mentioned first?"—"I grant you," said the bishop, "you hang first."

The following epitaph is copied from a gravestone out West:—

"Here lies the body of Andrew Leer,
Whose mouth did stretch from ear to ear;
Reader tread lightly o'er his head,
For, if he gaps, be sure you are dead."

It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made befors that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

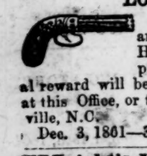
Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

Denslow's Extract of Roots FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

LOST PISTOL.



A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—33-3t-pd.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk anp Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tar buck, Mrs. H, A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

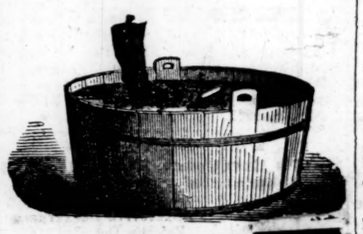
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobaco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22—m.

HUTTON & FRELI[illegible]

Southern Mo[illegible]ly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE-

One Copy—per year,		$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,		5 00
Six copies,	do do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do do	45 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

PAINTS, PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1861.

John J. Conrad	Messrs Mooney & Co.,
Miss Nancy Cook	Yadkin manufacturing Co.
Johnathan Crews,	Miss T. McKnight,
E. M. Davenport,	Jeremiah Patterson,
James R. Ennis,	Miss Sarah Robertson,
Miss Julia Fulk,	" Nancy Reed,
" Caroline Fry,	Mrs. Susan Rathrock,
Mrs. Marg't. Garboder	Rev. James R. Sikes,
D. Gundling,	Berry Whicker,
Miss Mary Laster,	J. C. Walker,
Johnathan Miller,	Miss Mary Wales,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR.
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices. Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

OIL CAKE!

ANY quantity of OIL CAKE can now be had at my mill.

It will be delivered, say once a week, to regular customers within corporate limits of Salem and Winston.

A liberal discount to those purchasing in quantities of 1000 and upwards. E. BELO.

Salem, Oct., 18, 1861. 26-

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 61.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and RACE GINGER. at the DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRTED LEAVEN, and Yeast powders, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

GOODLARDWANTE D for which a fair price will be paid,

E. A. VOGLER.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Poltics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, ihe Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W. Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

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March 29, 1861. 49-1y